MARKOV, N.F.; ISURIN, B.I.

New fabrics manufactured by the Zheliabov Mills. Tekst.prom. 20 no.10:12-15 O'60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Direktor Leningradskoy fabriki imeni Zhelyabova (for Markov).
2. Zaveduyushchiy proizvodstvom Leningradskoy fabriki imeni Zhelyabova (for Isurin).
(Textile fabrics)

ISURINA, R.I.

Model of a plant cell. Biol. v shkole no.2:89 Mr-Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Vitebskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Plant cells and tissues--Models)

SAHOVIC, K.; MARTINIS, U.; ISVANESKI, M.

Multiple reticulosarcomatosis of the skin (mycosis fungoides); relation to the other tumors of the reticuloendothelial system. Glas Srpske akad. nauka, odelj. med. no.8:1-17 1953.

1. Patoloski Institut Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu; primljeno na VII skupu Odeljenja medicinskih nauka 14 V 1953 g.
(MYCOSIS FUNGOIDES, pathol.)

FANINGER, Aleksandar, dr.; ISVANESKI, Milorad, dr.

Cheilitis granulomatosa (Miescher) Med. pregl. 7 no.2:147-151 1954.

1. Dermato-veneroloske odeljenje Opste bolnice Djordje Joanovic, Zrenjanin; Anatomo-patoloske odeljenje Opste bolnice Djordje Joanovic, Zrenjanin.

(CHEILITIS
*granulomatous, ther., isoniazid & x-ray)
(RADIOTHERAPY, in various dis.
*cheilitis, granulomatous, with isoniazid)
(NICOTINIC ACID ISOMERS, ther. use
*isoniazid in granulomatous cheilitis, with x-ray)

ORESCANIN, B.; ANTIC, R.; ISVANESKI, M.

Use of electrocardiography in experimental intoxication with Clostridium perfrigens A toxin. Acta med. iugoslavl. 14 no.4:433-445 '60.

1. Patofizioloski institut, Interna klinika B i Patolosko-anatomski institut Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu.
(CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRIGENS) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)
(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)

STANOJEVIC, Branislav; DURIC, Dusan S.; ISVANESKI, Milorad; MICIC, Jovan, V.

Hypertensive necritizing arteritis of the kidney. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 89 no.10:1213-1216 O '61.

1. Interna klinika A Medicinskog fakulteta Universiteta u Beogradu Upravnik: prof. dr Branislav Stanojevic Institut za patolosku anatomiju Mediscinskog fakulteta Universiteta u Beogradu Upravnik: prof. dr Zivojin Ignjacev.

(HYPERTENSION RENAL case reports)

5

RASOVIC, Ljubomir; DJAJA, Vera; VUJOSEVIC, Milorad; ISVANESKI, Milorad

Pulmonary fibroma. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 90 no.6:589-598 Je '62.

1. II hirurska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu Upravnik: prof. dr. Vojislav Stojanovic. Patoloski institut Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu Upravnik: prof. dr. Zivojin Ignjacev.
(LUNG NEOPLASMS) (FIBROMA)

S

MOCIC,Mirjana; ISVANESKI, Milorad; SUVAKOVIC, Vojislav; JANKOVIC, Ivan

The Hamman-Rich syndrome - apropos of a case. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 91 no.10:947-953 0'63.

1. Klinika za infektivne bolesti Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu (upravnik: prof.dr. Mihajlo Nikolic) i Institut za patolosku anatomiju Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu (upravnik: prof.dr. Zivojin Ignjacew).

S

SAVIC, Dragislav; MIHALJEVIC, Bilja a; ISVANESKI, Milorad; STOJIMIROVIC, Emilija; MISROVIC, Kosta; LJPOSAVIC, Miomir.

Tonsils in tuberculosis. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 92 no.11: 1105-1108 N'64.

1. Otorinolaringoloska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu (Upravnik: prof. dr. Srecko Podvinec); Patoloski institut Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu (Upravnik: prof. dr. Zivojin Ignjacev).

RAJIC, Marko; ISVANESKI, Milorad; CVETKOV, Radojica

Dissecting aneurysm in necrosis of the media and suppurative aortitis. Med. pregl. 18 no. 5:181-184 '65.

1. Interno odeljenje Opste bolnice "Djordje Joanivic", Zrenjanin (Nacelnik: Prim. dr. Bosa Grujic) i Patoloski institut Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu (Upravnik: Prof. dr. Zivojin Ignjacev).

ISVANESKI, Milorad; RADZI-ANTONOVIC, Olga; MATIC-TODOROV, Radmila

Infantile congenital amaurotic idiocy (Tay Sachs). Srpski, arh. celok. lek. 93 no.3:283-291 Mr '65.

1. Patoloski institut Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu (Upravnik: prof. dr. Zivojin Ignjacev); Neuropsihijatrijska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu (Upravnik: prof. dr. Uros-Jekic).

YUGOSLAVIA

LEPOSAVIC, Miomir, Dr.; ISVANESKI, Milorad, Dr.: Institute of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Belgrade (Head: IGNJACEV, Zivojin, Dr.) (Patoloski institut Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu), Belgrade.

"Glucogen Storage Disease of the Heart"

Belgrade, Srpski arhiv za celokupno lekarstvo, Vol 93, No 12, 1965, pp 1103-1114

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: This article describes cardiomegalia glycogenica in a family where three children were affected in the first months of life. The cause of death of the children was the gradual weakening of the myocardium caused by excessive accumulation of glycogen in the muscles and by secondary respiratory infection. The characteristics of the disease are enumerated in the discussion. Pictures. 28 Western references. Manuscript received 15 Jul 65.

1/1

ISVORANU, E.

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

V Catalytic reactions with alkyl-metallic halides. IV. The alkylation of ethylbenzene with cyclohexene, with formation of mono- and dicyclohexylethylbenzene. Mircea Iovu and Elisabeta Isvoranu. *Analele univ. "C.I. Parhon," Bucureşti, Ser. ştiinţ. nat.* No. 21, 73–7(1959); cf. *CA* 53, 1181f.—Alkylaluminum halides can be catalysts for the alkylation reactions of cyclohexene (I) with ethylbenzene (II). The quantity of catalyst needed is 1 mole/100 moles olefins. The yields of alkylation products of different aromatic hydrocarbons decrease in the following order: *o*-xylene > *m*-xylene > toluene > *p*-xylene > II. The alkylation products are prepd. in the following manner: cyclohexanol is dehydrated with H_3PO_4 to give I, m. 83°, n_D^{20} 1.4466, d_{20} 0.8098. II is prepd. by the redn. of acetophenone with Zn–Hg and HCl (Clemmensen). The catalyst is a mixt. of dibromide and sesquibromide of Al ethylate obtained from Al and EtBr: $2\ Al + 3\ EtBr \rightarrow AlEt_2Br.AlEtBr_2$. The catalyst is prepd. in a medium of inert gas and the alkylation carried out in the same app. The app. consists of a flask with 3 openings fitted with a reflux condenser, a separating funnel, a thermometer and an inlet for CH_4. CH_4 is first passed through an oven, half of which is filled with reduced Cu and half with FeO at 400° and then, before entering the reaction vessel, through towers of $CaCl_2$ and NaOH. After all the air has been removed, EtBr is introduced together with 1 drop of $AlBr_3$. Al and EtBr are used in quantities corresponding to 1 mole catalyst/100 moles I. After heating slowly about 30 min., the reaction starts; when most of the Al is consumed, the dropwise introduction of II starts. The catalyst dissolves in the hydrocarbon. The temp. is held at 70°. After all the II is added (ratio 100 moles) the calcd. amt. of I is added dropwise. The temp. rises abruptly to 100–20°. The mixt. is then left 4 hrs. at 80–5°. The reaction product is decompd. with dil. HCl, then with H_2O, dried on $CaCl_2$ and distd., first at normal pressure, then fractionally, *in vacuo*. At a 1:1 molar ratio II/I, 67.5% I and 50% II is consumed. The final products are: cyclohexylethylbenzene, a liquid, b. 95–8°/1 mm., d_{20} 0.9263; n_D^{20} 1.5218; di(cyclohexyl)ethylbenzene, an oily liquid, b. 163–4°/1 mm., d_{20} 0.9672, n_D^{20} 1.5360, and tri(cyclohexyl)ethylbenzene. Malla Puscht-Horowitz.

GONTEA, Iancu; DUMITRACHE, S.; ISVORANU, Zenovia; PAMBUCCIAN, G.

Importance of proteins for resistance of the body to a toxic substance (phenylhydrazine). Med. intern. 13 no.11:1529-1540 N '61.

1. Lucrare efectuata la Catedrele de alimentatie si anatomie patologica, I.M.F. Bucuresti.

(ANEMIA, HEMOLYTIC experimental)
(PROTEINS nutrition & diet)
(PHENYLHYDRAZINE toxicology)

BRODSKIY, P.A.; ISYAKAYEV, V.A.

Selecting a group of pickups for formation testers on a cable. Neftepром. delo. no.4:25-28 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Volgo-Ural'skiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki.

BRODSKIY, P.A.; ISYAKAYEV, V.A.

Comparative efficiency of boring by cumulative and bullet perforation. Razved. i prom. geofiz. no.48:108-113 '63
(MIRA 18:1)

ISYAKAYEV, V.A.

Technical and economic indices of the use of formation testers on a cable. Burenie no.10:34-35 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Volgo-Ural'skiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki.

KULAKOV, V.N.; VARFOLOMEYEV, D.F.; BONDARENKO, M.F.; KOTOVA, V.N.; AKHMETOV, I.G.; KOLYCHEV, V.M.; NOSAL', G.I.; KIVA, V.N.; PANKRATOVA, M.F.; KRUGLOV, E.A.; SHMELEV, A.S.; SHABALIN, I.I.; SHIRMUKHAMETOV, O.A.; ISYANOV, I.Ya.; RATOVSKAYA, A.A.; VAYSBERG, K.M.

Technology of the production of naphthalene from the refining products of eastern oils. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no. 4:30-33 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh proizvodstv i ordena Lenina Ufimskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.

L 51379-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5015466 UR/0318/64/000/010/0041/0044

AUTHOR: Sharipov, A.Kh.; Shirmukhametov, O.A.; Isyanov, I.Ya.

TITLE: Economic method of derivatives of phthalic anhydride from neutral petroleum distillates

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 10, 1964, 41-44

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum refining, naphthalene

Abstract: Results of investigations conducted to determine an economic method of preparation of pathalic anhydrides are reported. Petroleum fractions were subjected to hydrodealkylation, to give a reaction mass containing naphthalene, the main source of phthalic anhydride. Other light hydrocarbons were also obtained. Pure naphthalene isolated by distillation or crystallization is expensive and is accompanied by a considerable loss of the final product. It has been found that it is considerably more economical to isolate from the reaction mixture a broad fraction containing about 95 percent [illegible] that the method of obtaining phthalic anhydride from naphthalene [illegible] for that used to obtain the above [illegible]

Card 1/2

L 5[illegible]

ACCESSION NR: AP5015466

pure naphthalene. It was further established that the cost of the preparation of phthalic anhydride increases if the fraction used contains less than 95 percent of naphthalene.

Orig. art. has 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ufimskiy nauchno- issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh produktov (Ufa Scientific-Research Institute of Petrol-Chemical Products)

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SUBM DATE: [illegible] ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GPRS

Card 2/2

SHARIPOV, A.Kh.; SHIRMUKHAMETOV, O.A.; ISYANOV, I.Ya.

Economic method for obtaining phthalic anhydride from middle oil distillates. Neftepererab. i neftekhim. no.10:41-44 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Ufimskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh proizvodstv.

AID P - 2653

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 8/17

Author : Is'yamov, M., Col. of the Tech. Serv.

Title : About an obselete formula and increasing the altitude of air photography

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 9, 49-52, S 1955

Abstract : The relative displacements of objects on the aerial photo as depending on the speed of the aircraft, the speed of the shutter, and the focal length are discussed. The old formula is criticized and a new formula suggested.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

/ISAYANOV, M.M.

AID P - 3681

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 8/22

Author : Is'yanov, M. M., Col. of the Tech. Serv.

Title : Aerial photography with perspective aerial-photo apparatus from turning aircraft

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 1, 31-35, Ja 1956

Abstract : The author describes aerial photography during evasive maneuvers of aircraft under antiaircraft fire. He gives methods of calculation of all the elements of a turn during which aerial photography is possible. Diagrams, formulae.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

AID P - 4727

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - photography

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 8/23

Author : Is'yanov, M. M., Col. of tech. service

Title : Aerial photography during the turn by the "triple fan" method.

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 39/11/7, 36-41, Jl 1956

Abstract : A detailed description of how to carry out aerial photography by the "triple fan" method from a turning aircraft during the flak evasion maneuver. Five diagrams, 1 table. The article merits attention.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

IS'YANOV, S. Z.

For a high quality of pork. Mias.ind.SSSR 25 no.1:52-53 '54.
(MLRA 7:3)

1. Zamestitel' upravlyayushchego Ukrainskoy respublikanskoy skotozagotovitel'noy kontoroy. (Swine--Feeding and feeding stuffs)

IS'YANOV, S.; BERENSHTEYN, A., inzhener.

Experience in feeding livestock with grain molasses. Mias. ind. SSSR. 25 no.5:43-44 '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Ukrainskaya skotozagotovitel'naya kontora (for Is'yanov)
2. Kiyevskoye otdeleniye Glavspirta (for Berenshteyn)
(Cattle--Feeding and feeding stuffs)

IS'YANOV, S.Z.

BERENSHTEYN, A.F.; IS'YANOV, S.Z.

Use of molasses by-products for fattening cattle. Spirt.prom. 21 no.1:31-32 '55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Ukrainskiy likero-vodochnyy trest (for Berenshteyn). 2. Ukrzagotskot (for Is'yanov)
(Cattle--feeding and feeding stuffs)
(Distilling industries--by-products)

IS'YANOV, S.; PETRENKO, A., glavnyy zootekhnik.

Our experience in fattening swine. Miss.ind.SSSR 26 no.5:39-41 '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Upravlyayushchiy Kiyevskoy oblastnoy zhivotnozagotovitel'noy konteroy (for Is'yanov).
(Swine--Feeding and feeding stuffs)

ZINGER, Ye.; IS'YEMINI, I.; GOLANDSKAYA, Yu.

Testing the TPSh screw conveyer under working conditions. Muk.-elev. prom. 27 no.12:23-24 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Khar'kovskaya mashinoispytatel'naya stantsiya.
(Conveying machinery)

IS'YEMINI, I., inzh.; GOLANDSKAYA, Yu., inzh.

Technological and economic indices of scraper car unloaders. Muk.-elev. prom. 28 no.12:21-22 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Khar'kovskaya mashinoispytatel'naya stantsiya. (Loading and unloading) (Grain--Transportation)

ISYUMOV, Ye.G. (Krasnoyarsk)

Modification of the excretion of acetone through the lungs in rabbits following pneumonectomy. Eksper.khir. 4 no.4:50-51 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

(PNEUMONECTOMY exper)
(ACETONE metab)

BARYSHEVA, A.F.; VLADIMIROV, V.A.; ISYUMOVA, N.A.

Parasites of fishes in Gorkiy Reservoir during the second year after its filling. Trudy Inst. biol. vnutr. vod no.6:171-177 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

ISZKOWSKI, Jan; ROG, Stanislaw

Index numbers of industrial production. Stat Szemle 42 no.1:49-60 Ja'64.

1. Lengyel Statisztikai Fohivatal focsztalyvezeto-helyettese (for Iszkowski). 2. Lengyel Statisztikai Fohivatal elnokhelyettese (for Rog).

ISZKOWSKI, Romuald, mgr inż.

Radiation chemistry applied in industry. Chemik 16 no.3: 82-83 Mr '63.

ISZKOWSKI, Romuald, mgr inz.

Problems of water management. Chemik 18 no.1:1-9 Ja '65.

ISZLAI, A., corespondent

A patriotic duty. Constr Buc 15 no.697:1 18 My '63.

TISTULEASA, Florea, tehnician; SANDA, Constantin; ISZLAI, Albert

In short. Constr Buc 16 no. 738:1 29 February 1964.

HOTUPAN, Fl., corespondent; ISZIAI, Albert; CONSTANTINESCU, D., ing.; SANDU, S.; STAMATE, Petre; SANDA, Constantin; ROSCA, Dumitru ARADANU, G.

From the weekly letters. Constr Buc 16 no. 740:4 14 March 1964.

1. Seful laboratorului Fabricii de ciment, Medgidia (for Constantinescu.

ISZLAI, Adalbert; HERTANU, D., coresp.; BREZEANU, V., tehnician

The Front of the People's Democracy. Constr Buc 17 no.789:3 20 F '65.

CRACIUN, Ioan, coresp.; ISZLAI, Adalbert, coresp.

Successes obtained since the beginning of the year. Constr Buc 17 no.793:2 20 Mr '65.

ITAKAYEVA, F. A.

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Soil Science. Soil Biology. J
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 4, 1959, No. 15393
AUTHOR : Sizova, T.P.; Itakayeva, F.A.
INST. : Moscow Society for Nature Experimentation
TITLE : Question of the Dynamics of the Microflora of the Birch Rhizosphere.
ORIG. PUB. : Byul. Mosk. o-va ispyt. prirody. Otd. biol., 1956, 61, No.6, 83-93
ABSTRACT : The fungal flora of the rhizosphere was investigated in seedlings of the given year ("same year specimens"), and trees 3 years, 12 - 15, 40 - 50, and more than 50 years of age. The number of fungi in 1 g of soil of the rhizosphere increased with the age of the tree : in the "same year specimens" and 3-year trees it did not surpass 60 thousand, and in the rhizosphere of trees older than 40 years it consisted of ~300 thousand. Penicillium predominated (53.98%); 19.03% were Trichoderma; Alternaria,

Card: 1/2

MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; SHVETSOVA-SHILOVSKAYA, K.D.; ITALINSKAYA, T.L.

Organic insecticides-fungicides. Part 64: Interaction of triphenylphosphine with bis(dialkoxythiophosphone) disulfides, thiuram disulfide, and xanthogen disulfide. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.3:847-848 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Phosphine) (Sulfides) (Insecticides)

5.3400

S/079/60/030/04/44/080
B001/B002

AUTHORS: Plate, A. F., Mel'nikov, A. A., Italinskaya, T. A., Zelenko, R. A.

TITLE: Oxidation of 1-Phenylcyclopentene-1 With Performic Acid and the Synthesis of 1-Methyl- and 1-Ethyl-2-phenylcyclopentane

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 4, pp. 1250-1255

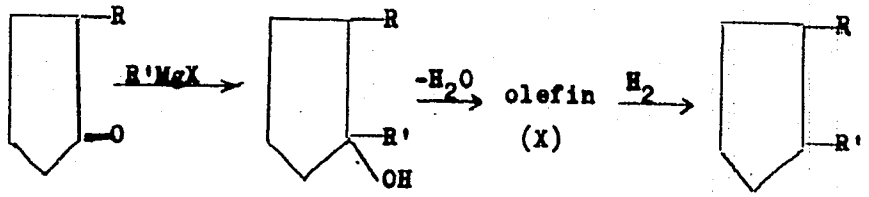
TEXT: With reference to the papers of Refs. 1-3, and in continuation of their own papers on the synthesis of some 1,2-dialkylcyclopentanes of the composition C_{10}-C_{13} (Ref. 4), the authors here describe the first two members of 1-alkyl-2-phenylcyclopentane. For obtaining the synthesis of 2-phenylcyclopentanone-1, they examined the oxidation of 1-phenylcyclopentene-1 with performic acid (Refs. 5-7). The monoformate of 1-phenylcyclopentanediol-1,2 (Refs. 5-7) was obtained by oxidation of 1-phenylcyclopentene-1 with performic acid. This oxidation was made by means of 85% performic acid and hydrogen peroxide (Scheme 1). The data given in Table 1 show that the slightest rise in temperature causes a considerable reduction of the 2-phenylcyclopentanone yield (from 66% to 40%), and a

Card 1/3

considerable increase in the yield of γ-benzoylbutyric acid (from 8% to 14%). A reduction of the concentration of the initial hydrogen peroxide to 19% (experiment No. 3), and a reduced temperature (23° - 24°) cause a much lower ketone yield (29%). The yield of keto acid remains high, probably due to the further oxidation of the newlydeveloped ketone. Approximately 30% of non-reacting hydrocarbon remains in the reaction mass. Under such comparatively easy conditions, neither glycol and its monoformate, nor the α-oxide were separated. The monoformate of glycol which developed, was converted into 2-phenylcyclopentanone-1 (Scheme 2) in a strongly acid medium (H_2SO_4). In this process, the proton was added to carbinol oxygen under the formation of cation (V), and thence, the tautomeric cation (VI) developed. A decomposition of (VI) also takes place, and formic acid and the carbonium ion (VII) develop. The latter is rearranged into 2-phenylcyclopentanone-1 (VIII a). The newly obtained 1-methyl- and 1-ethyl-2-phenylcyclopentane was synthesized according to scheme 3:

Oxidation of 1-Phenylcyclopentene-1 With Performic Acid and the Synthesis of 1-Methyl- and 1-Ethyl-2-phenylcyclopentane

S/079/60/030/04/44/080
B001/B002



(VIII) (IX) (XI)

(the radicals are given).

The constants of the synthesized hydrocarbons are given in Table 2. Under the above conditions the oxidation of 2-phenylcyclopentanone-1 only yielded γ-benzoylbutyric acid. There are 2 tables and 23 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: April 3, 1959

Card 3/3

KOTLYAREVSKIY, L.I.; NEGOVSKIY, V.A.; ITAL'YANTSEVA, T.Ya.; LYUBIMKINA, K.N.

Some mechanisms of the activity of the higher sections of the central nervous system in dogs after heavy exsanguination. Trudy Inst. vys. nerv. deiat. Ser. patofiziol. no.9:73-82 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(RESUSCITATION) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

MANOLOV, S.; PENEV, D.; ITCHEV, K. [Ichev, K.]

Multiple inneravtion of muscular fibers of musculus vocalis in cats. Doklady BAN 16 no. 8: 849-852 '63.

1. Note presentee par D. Kadanoff [Kadanov, D.].

Endocrinology

BULGARIA

ITCHEV, K. /Affiliation not given/

"Transformations of the Structure of the Vascular System of the Thyroid of Dogs after Resection"

Sofia, Doklady Bolgarskoy Akademii Nauk, Vol 19, No 4, 1966, pp 329-332

Abstract: /French article/ In spite of generally good results of surgical treatment of Basedow's disease, the number of postoperative relapses is still quite high (0.9 to 18.7%). Consequently, the author studied in 18 dogs the transformation of the structure of the gland after removing 3/4 of the thyroid without preliminary tying of the arteries. Subsequently, the animals were killed at various intervals after the operation and the blood vessels studied in the form of histological preparations. Results seem to indicate that the increased blood circulation in the remaining part of the gland points to its more intensified function. A discussion of the possible meaning of the findings, illustrated by 4 figures (covering the period from 7 days to 9 months after the operation), is also given. There are 5 Soviet and 4 Western references. (Manuscript received, 11 Jan 66.)

OTROSHCHENKO, O.S.; SADYKOV, A.S.; ITEBAYEV, M.U.; ISAMETOVA, A.I.

Syntheses based on anabasine. Part 16: Reactions of N-oxides of N-methylanabasine with methyl magnesium iodide. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.3:1038-1040 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I. Lenina.

(Anabasine)
(Magnesium compounds)

[illegible]ison, A. G.

Encephalocele

Casuistics of intranasal cerebral hernia. Vest. oto-rin. 14 No. 3 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

ITEL'MAN, G.P.

Sling with self-reversing suspension. Mashinostroenie no.6: 73-74 N-D '63. (MIRA 16:12)

89423
S/136/61/000/002/004/006
E073/E235

1.2300
18.1285

AUTHOR: Itel'son, G. M.

TITLE: Welded Titanium Pumps

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1961, No. 2, pp. 74-78

TEXT: In certain metallurgical processes carried out in Russia, various solutions, with pH-values of from 1.5 to 5.0, have to be used. These solutions, which have specific gravities of from 1.10 to 1.25 and are held at temperatures between 30 and 85°C, include sulphates and chlorides of nickel, copper, cobalt, iron, and sodium, containing from 0.5 to 15 grams/litre of free sulphuric acid, from 35 to 48 grams/litre of chlorine ions, and up to 1 gram/litre of copper. As a result of corrosive attack by these solutions, pumps fabricated from the steel Kh18N12M3T (Kh18N12M3T) became virtually unserviceable after a few days of operation, while pumps manufactured from high-silicon castings proved to be unsuitable for this application because of the excessive brittleness of their essential components. Castings made of a steel containing 18% chromium and 25% nickel gave more satisfactory results but, even in this case, the service life of components made of this steel did not exceed an average of three months and, with the more

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aggressive solutions, was limited to only a few weeks. To overcome these difficulties, the production of corrosion-resistant pumps made of welded titanium was proposed in 1959 by D. K. Kalganov, V. B. Zhilkin, N. P. Rabinovich and the author of this paper. A titanium alloy with an ultimate tensile strength of from 45 to 60 kg/mm^2, a yield point of from 38 to 50 kg/mm^2, an elongation of not less than 25%, a reduction of area of 50%, and a specific gravity of 4.5 was used. This alloy is eminently suitable for forging and pressing in the hot state, and components of uncomplicated shapes can also be pressed in the cold state. The alloy welds satisfactorily in an atmosphere of argon or helium, or in a mixture of both gases, and the strength of the welded joints produced amounts to not less than 90% of that of the parent metal, while the corrosion resistance of the alloy to the solutions used in these metallurgical processes is, without exception, high. In view of the high chemical activity of titanium in the molten state, it must be melted in a vacuum furnace. In this connection, it is necessary to bear in mind that the process of turning out titanium castings, even of medium weight, is very complicated technically,

Welded Titanium Pumps

and insufficient is known about it. On the other hand, the fabrication of titanium pumps from pressings costs less, because the titanium components of a welded pump, such as the volute casing and impeller, are from about 40 to 50% lighter than the same parts cast in titanium; furthermore, the higher quality of the internal working surfaces of the pump fabricated from welded pressings of titanium alloy enables hydraulic losses resulting from liquid friction to be reduced considerably. Titanium pumps, with capacities of 30 m^3/hr and 200 m^3/hr against a head of 30 metres, have been designed and are already in operation. In addition, a titanium pump, with a capacity of 400 m^3/hr has been constructed and is at present undergoing tests. A longitudinal section of a 200-m^3/hr pump is shown in Fig. 2. In this pump, the volute chamber of the casing (10) is made up of two symmetrical halves pressed from the titanium-alloy plate and welded together. The discharge branch (1), which is welded to the volute chamber and which terminates in a welded-on flange, either forged or machined from titanium-alloy plate, is also made up of two halves pressed from titanium-alloy plate and welded together. A tongue, pressed from titanium,

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ensures the necessary reduction in the clearance between the impeller (15) and the volute, and is welded inside the volute casing at the boundary with the discharge branch (1). On the inlet side, a flange, made from titanium plate or machined from a titanium forging, is welded to the volute casing and is provided with threaded holes for securing the titanium cover (11). A titanium ring (2), with provision for mounting the casing on the housing, and another titanium ring (3), forming part of the stuffing-box, are welded to the opposite side of the volute casing (10). Lugs, with threaded holes for studs to secure the casing to the pump housing, are welded to the ring (2). The pump cover (11) is machined from a titanium forging and is fitted with a welded-on flange made from titanium plate or a forging, this flange serving to secure the cover to the flange of the volute casing (10). A special plastics sealing ring (14) is fitted in a recess in the cover (11), closing the gap between the eye of the impeller (15) and the cover and guarding against the possibility of undesirable metal-to-metal friction. The cover (11) is fitted with studs (12) for fixing the inlet branch (13), which is normally

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welded from titanium plate, and another flange is provided to join it to the pipeline. The impeller (15), which has vanes of double curvature, is of welded construction and is made from rolled and forged titanium, subjected to the necessary machining operations. The impeller consists of pressed front and rear shrouds, a hub, and pressed impeller and balancing vanes, the impeller vanes being welded to the rear shroud over the full extent of the joint, while the front shroud is fixed only to the vanes at the points accessible for welding. The hub of the impeller is provided with a hole and a keyway for mounting on the steel shaft (5), which is protected from attack by corrosive media by a welded titanium sleeve (6) and a titanium cap (16). The shaft (5) runs in two ball bearings in the cast-iron housing (7), the cover of the ball bearing on the stuffing-box side being protected against corrosive attack by a titanium splash-ring (8). The stuffing-box packing (4) consists of graphited asbestos, which gives satisfactory performance in conjunction with titanium. Any corrosive liquid which may leak past the stuffing-box packing drops into a sump (9),

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Welded Titanium Pumps

from which it is drained off. Fig. 3 shows a cross-section of the die (1) and matrix (4) used for producing one half of the volute casing of this pump. On account of the appreciable depth of the titanium pressing (2), the die is provided with a special clamping ring (3). The volute casings of the first experimental titanium-alloy pumps were pressed from plate of 6 mm thickness, but there now appears to be no doubt that the production of high-quality titanium pumps with capacities of 200 m^3/hr, using casings pressed from 5 mm plate, is quite feasible, and, in fact, the possibility of using plate of only 3 mm in thickness is being examined. Sections for the volute casing are pressed at a temperature of 350°C, and any scale is removed mechanically. To remove internal stresses after welding together the two halves, the casing is heated to about 550°C in an electric furnace and is held at this temperature for 45 min. A cross-section of the dies used to press the front and rear shrouds of the impeller is shown in Fig. 4. Since the plate is deformed comparatively little when pressing the rear shroud (Fig. 4a), the design of the dies does not include a clamping ring for the plate, whereas this is essential when

Welded Titanium Pumps

pressing the front shroud (Fig. 4b). The components of the titanium pump are fabricated by simple manual argon-arc welding equipment, using a non-consumable tungsten electrode with a titanium degassing wire. During welding, the entire welding zone, i.e., the electrode, the welding arc, the weld pool, and the degassing wire, must be shielded in argon. It is also necessary to protect the face and the reverse sides of the part being welded by means of argon in the temperature zone above 400°C. The welding arc is set up by a d.c. generator with straight polarity, the tungsten electrode constituting the negative pole. In place of manual equipment, semi-automatic equipment, using a mixture of helium and argon in the proportion of 3 : 1, is also practicable under certain conditions. In March 1960, two titanium pumps, each with a capacity of 200 m^3/hr, were commissioned for duty on these metallurgical processes for the first time, and operated under the most arduous conditions. Two further pumps with an identical performance were put into service shortly afterwards, and in July two more titanium pumps began handling corrosive industrial liquids. The results obtained were outstanding, the pumps

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delivering the required quantities of process media without breakdown. Even more important, after six months of continuous operation they were not only still serviceable, despite the aggressive liquids handled, but showed no signs of corrosion whatsoever and no mechanical wear. There are 4 figures.

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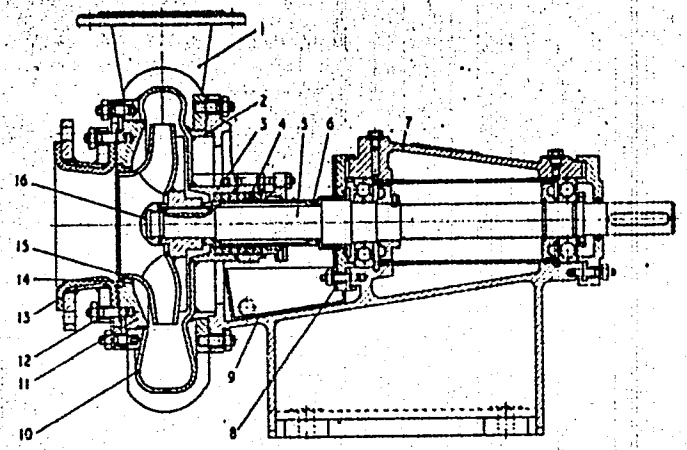
Welded Titanium Pumps

Fig. 2



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Welded Titanium Pumps

Fig. 3

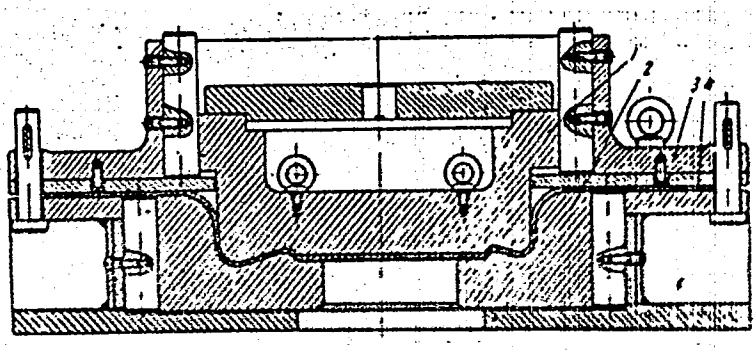

Рис. 3. Конструкция штампа для получения половины спиральной камеры

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Welded Titanium Pumps

Fig. 4

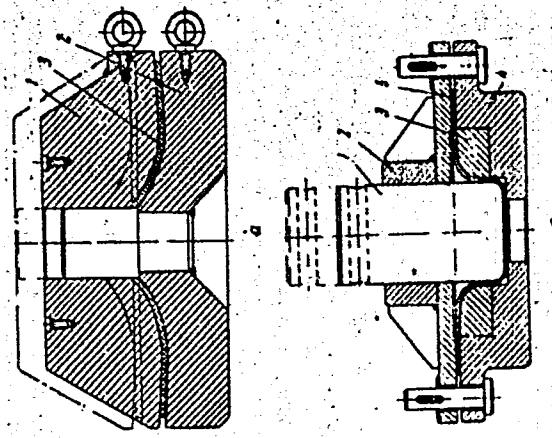

Рис. 4. Конструкция штампа для изготовления дисков рабочего колеса: а — заднего диска; б — переднего диска

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ZHILKIN, V.B.; Prinimali uchastiye: ITEL'SON, G.M.; KALGANOV, D.K.; KADOBNOV, V.D.; OLEYNIKOV, I.S.; SMIRNOV, V.I.; BLYUMENFEL'D, M.K.; KONYASHIN, Ye.I.; LASKIN, R.L.

Experimental use of titanium in hydrometallurgy. Titan i ego splavy no.8:273-278 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Hydrometallurgy—Equipment and supplies)
(Titanium—Corrosion)

AM4016852

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Itel'son, Genrikh Maksovich; Zhilkin, Vladimir Borisovich

Titanium equipment in the production of nickel (Titanovoye oborudovaniye v proizvodstve nikelya), Murmansk, Murmanskoye knishnoye izd-vo, 1963, 124 p., illus., biblio., 2,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, nickel, corrosion, corrosion resistance, VT-1, VT-4 OT4, VT5-1, stainless steel, pump, tubing, valve, metal working

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The development and creation of new progressive equipment that can be mechanized and automated is one of the conditions for an increase in the productivity of labor and fulfillment of the tasks of the Seven-Year Plan for nonferrous metal production. Titanium alloys, distinguished by their high corrosion resistance, have a great future as materials for such equipment. This book attempts to systematize the experience gained in studying the corrosion resistance of titanium alloys, the design, and the fabrication of titanium equipment at the "Severonikel'" Combine. Chapters I, II, III, and VI were written by engineer V. B. Zhilkin and chapters IV, V, VII, VIII, IX, and X were written by engineer G. M. Itel'son.

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AM4016852

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SUB CODE: ML
OTHER: 001

SUBMITTED: 18 Apr 63
DATE ACQ: 17 Jan 64

NR REF SOV: 28

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L 31817-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pf-4 IJP(c) JD/
ACCESSION NR AM5002544 BOOK EXPLOITATION S/ HM/HW

38
37

Itel'son, G. M.

Titanium equipment (Titanovoye oborudovaniye), Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye", 1964, 146 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 11,300 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, machining, pressure working, welding, soldering, antifriction property, pump, armature

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book presents basic information on various types of working of commercial titanium. The various equipment made from commercial titanium is discussed. The economic advisability, prospects, and basic directions in the expanded production of equipment from titanium are indicated. The book is intended for engineers and technicians of plants of various branches of industry.

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L 31817-65
ACCESSION NR AM5002544

SUBMITTED: 20May64 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 044 OTHER: 010

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ITEL'MAN, G.P., inzh.

New S-867 construction lift. Stroi. i dor.mash. 9 no.10:15 O '64. (MIRA 18:1)

AUTHOR: Itel'son, L. SOV-4-58-8-17/25

TITLE: The Riddle of Gas Condensates (Zagadka gazokondensata)

PERIODICAL: Znaniye-sila, 1958, Nr 8 pp 19-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Under high pressure, separate fluid basic components of underground oil are transformed into gas; the more the pressure grows, the more oil components turn into gaseous conditions. However, if gas condensates appear on the surface of the earth and the pressure has ceased, then the gaseous parts are retransformed into fluid, i.e. they condense. At present, one of the most renowned Soviet oil experts - Professor M.Kh. Shakhnazarov, along with Engineer Z.N. Rabinovich, is studying the mysterious laws of retrograde condensation. In 1952, on the **Apsheron** peninsula where exploitation has already begun, huge deposits of gas condensate were discovered.
There are 4 drawings.

1. Petroleum--Vaporization 2. Gases--Condensation

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AUTHORS: Itel'son, L., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Karasik, G., Engineer, Baku SOV/29-58-1o-3/28

TITLE: Planetary-Drilling (Planetarnoye bureniye)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1958, Nr 1o, pp 4 - 4 , 29 - 29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Collective of the Azerbaydzhanskiy institut neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya (Institute of Petroleum Machine Building, Azerbaydzhan) started to work out a new so-called planetary-drilling method which was suggested by A.S. Artyumov. After a long time of investigations the scientists succeeded in developing such a method and in finding a suitable device for it. This device is very simple: The big chisel which rotates about its own axis and about the axis of the borehole was replaced by two smaller chisels. The axes of rotation of the chisels are in parallel position, the center of the borehole is between them. Both chisels rotate simultaneously and with the same speed. This device has an outstanding property: As soon as the chisels start rotating thanks to the reactive force also the entire system starts to rotate

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about the axis of the borehole. As the chisels operate as in a planetary gear, about this, designation was adopted for about center of this system. In the course of experiments in the works "Stalinneft'" in Baku it was found that planetary drilling to a diameter of the same size reduces the power consumption by a factor of 2,7 with electric drive and by a factor of 3,5 with turbine drive. Vibrations of the chisel which are detrimental for the equipment are reduced; this fact is of great importance in the case of especially deep drilling. The planetary drilling method can be used in hard and soft soil in the drilling for petroleum and gas as well as in the sinking of shafts. This method was realized in the combine due to Gumennik and in the panel-controlled sinking (prokhodcheskiy) combine for horizontal shafts in hard and solid rock . This method was also successfully applied to the panel-controlled sinking machine which was developed by the collective of the construction bureau of the Leningradskiy metrostroy (Leningrad Subway construction), but . it is not possible to foretell all the applications of this method. There are 2

ITEL'SON, L., kand.ped.nauk; KARASIK, G., inzh.

Taming the griffon. Znan. sila 33 no.3:5-7 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

(Baku Archipelago--Oil well drilling, Submarine)

S/029/60/000/06/02/020
B008/B007

AUTHOR: Itel'son, L., Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences (Baku)

TITLE: Raw Material From the Rocket Nozzle

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1960, No. 6, pp. 4, 6-7

TEXT: Here the author deals with acetylene, its properties, compounds, derivatives, and the possibilities of its application (Fig.: colored insert). In the field of the development of the chemistry of acetylene he mentions some names of Russian - M. G. Kucherov and A. Ye. Favorskiy - and Soviet chemists - I. N. Nazarov, Academician N. D. Zelinskiy, and Academician B. A. Kazanskiy. In spite of the numerous and manifold possibilities offered by acetylene for many years, they have, for the greater part, not been utilized on account of the difficulty and expense of acetylene production. Only after investigating the processes occurring in the interior of rockets, chemists discovered new ways of synthetising this promising substance. Recently, various methods of thermally synthetizing acetylene from natural gases have been developed. Though the production of acetylene from natural gases by means of thermochemical reactions in a gas jet flowing out with high velocity is still in its initial stages, it

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ITEL'SON, L.B., kand.ped.nauk

Some urgent practical questions concerning technical education.
Politekh. obuch. no.9:9-11 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Vocational education)

ITEL'SON, L.B., kand.ped.nauk

From the experience of students' industrial training. Politekh.obuch. no.2:20-24 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Baku--Vocational education)

ITELSZON, L.B. [Itelson, L.B.] (Szovjetunio)

On "engineering psychology." Term tud kozl 5 no.7:299-301 Jl '61.

ITEL'SON, L.B.

Peculiarities in the formation of self-control during industrial training. Vop.psikhol. 7 no.2:5-16 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

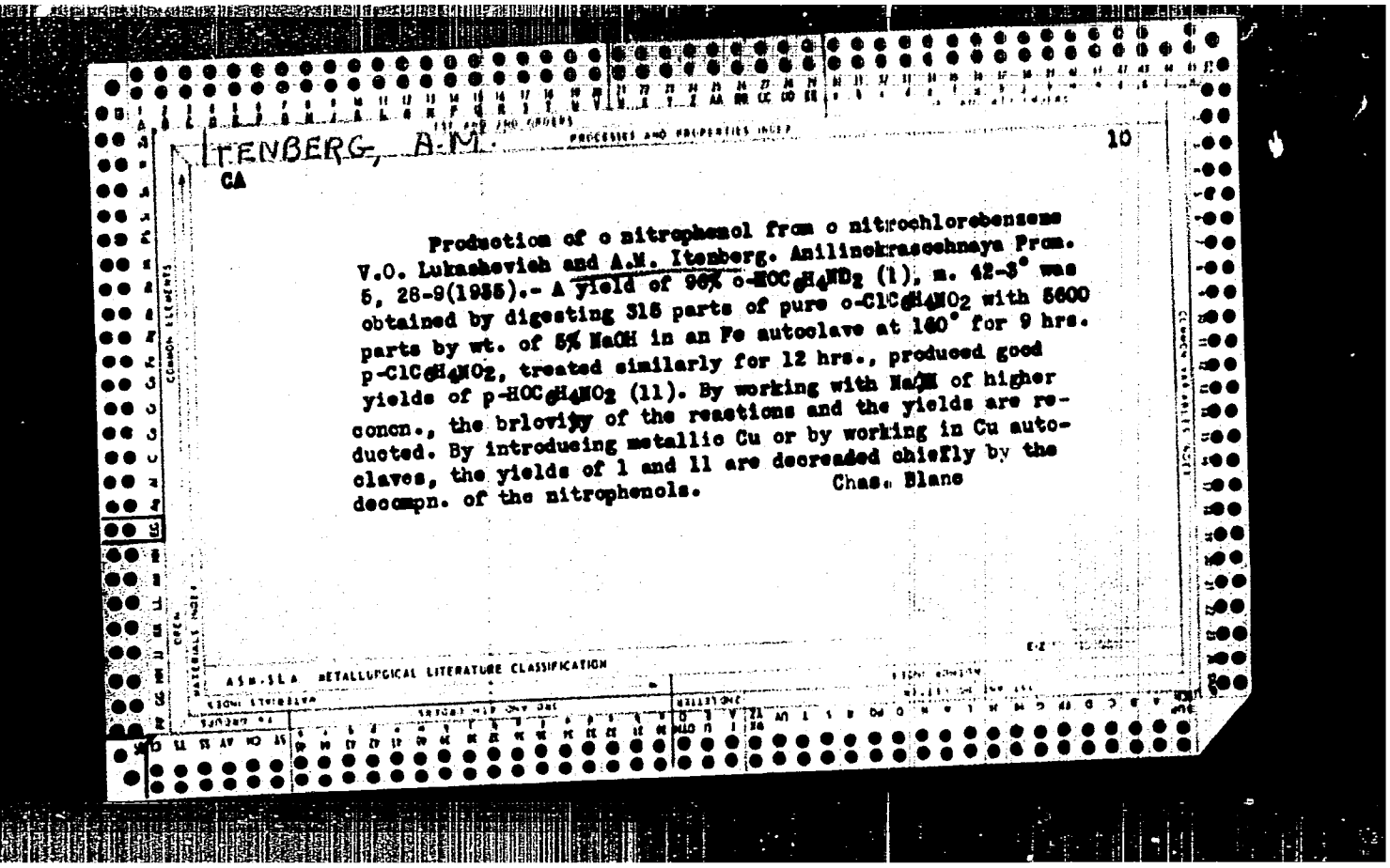
1. Kafedra pedagogiki i psikhologii Azerbaydzhanskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta imeni M.F.Akhundova, Baku.
(Manual training—Psychological aspects) (Self-control)

ITEL'SON, L.B.

Psychological characteristics of an operator's work in continuous chemical production. Vop. psikhol. 7 no.5:109-120 S-O '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni M.F.Akhundova, Baku.

(WORK--PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS)



ITENBERG, A.M.

CA

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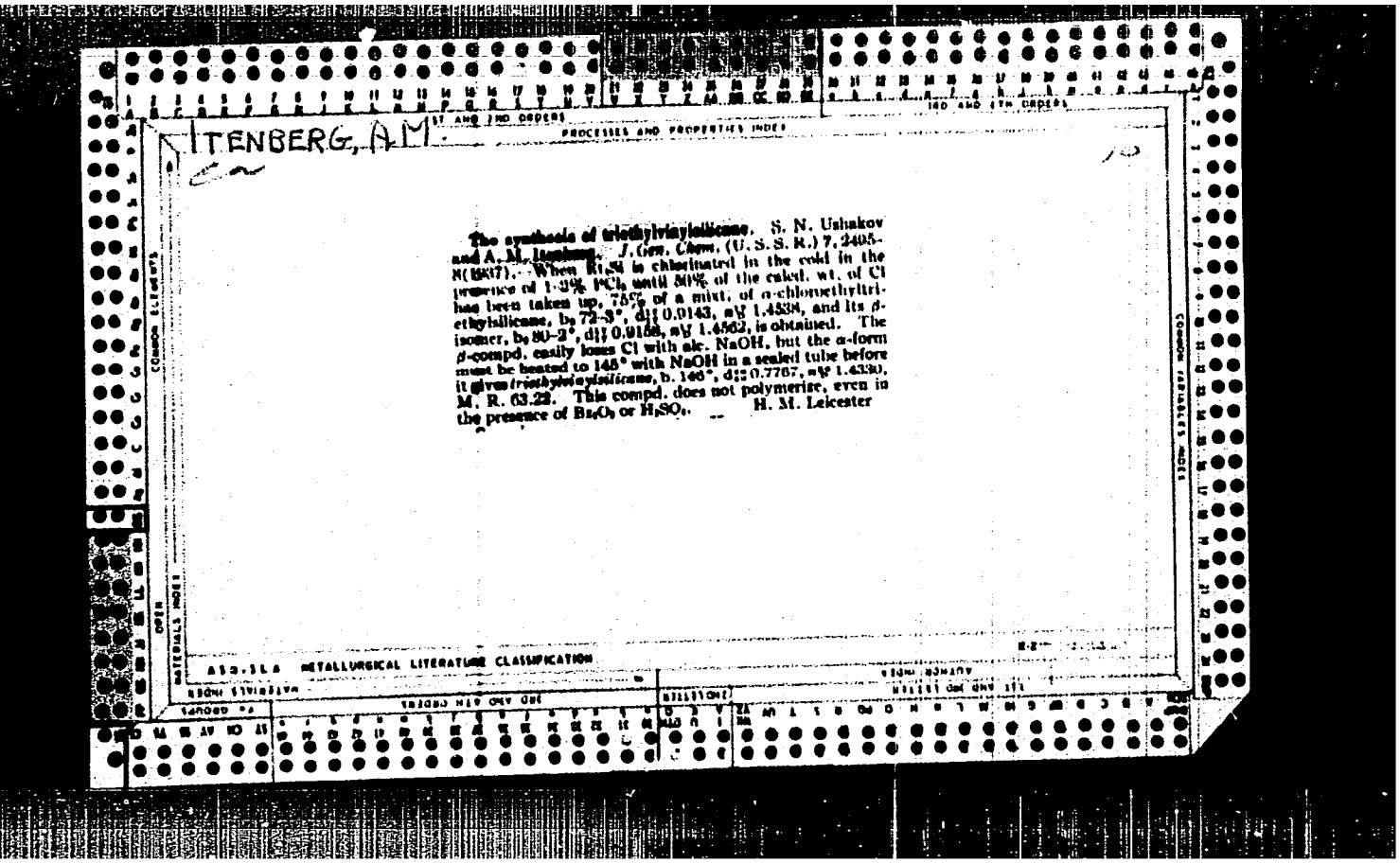
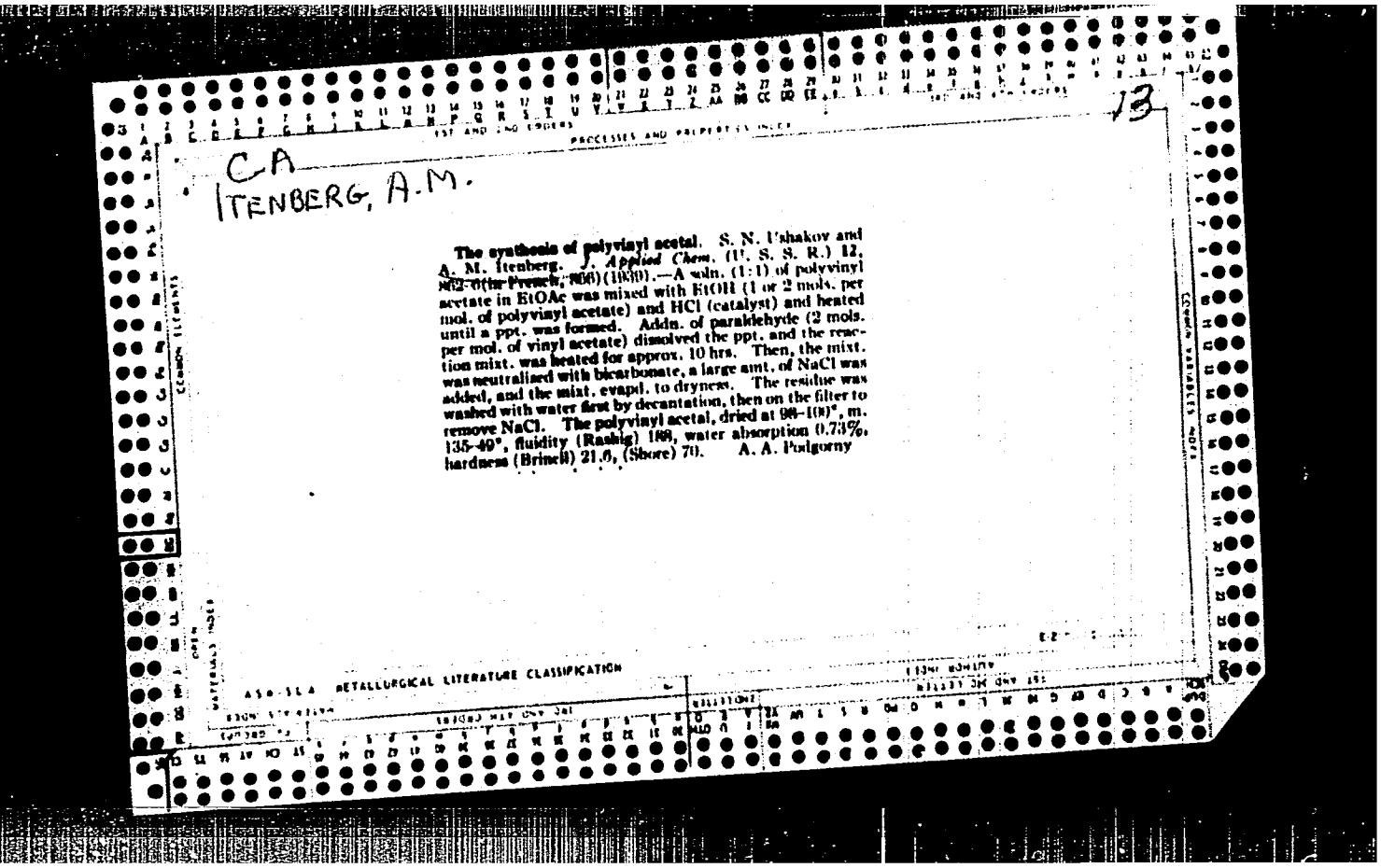
Production of o nitrophenol from o nitrochlorobenzene V.O. Lukashevich and A.M. Itenberg. Anilinokrasochnaya Prom. 5, 28-9(1955).- A yield of 96% o-$HOC_6H_4NO_2$ (I), m. 42-3° was obtained by digesting 315 parts of pure o-$ClC_6H_4NO_2$ with 5600 parts by wt. of 5% NaOH in an Fe autoclave at 160° for 9 hrs. p-$ClC_6H_4NO_2$, treated similarly for 12 hrs., produced good yields of p-$HOC_6H_4NO_2$ (II). By working with NaOH of higher concn., the brievity of the reactions and the yields are reduced. By introducing metallic Cu or by working in Cu autoclaves, the yields of I and II are decreased chiefly by the decompn. of the nitrophenols. Chas. Blanc

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



ITENBERG, A.M.

The synthesis of triethylvinylsilicane. S. N. Ushakov and A. M. Itenberg. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 7, 2405-8(1937).—When Et_4Si is chlorinated in the cold in the presence of 1-2% PCl_5 until 50% of the calcd. wt. of Cl has been taken up, 75% of a mixt. of α-chloroethyltriethylsilicane, b_9 72-3°, d_4^{15} 0.9143, n_D^{15} 1.4538, and its β-isomer, b_9 80-2°, d_4^{15} 0.9168, n_D^{15} 1.4562, is obtained. The β-compd. easily loses Cl with alc. NaOH, but the α-form must be heated to 145° with NaOH in a sealed tube before it gives *triethylvinylsilicane*, b. 146°, d_4^{15} 0.7767, n_D^{15} 1.4330, M. R. 63.22. This compd. does not polymerize, even in the presence of Bz_2O_2 or H_2SO_4. — H. M. Leicester



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ITENBERG, A.M.

The synthesis of polyvinyl acetal. S. N. Ushakov and A. M. Itenberg. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 12, 1412-6(in French, 1939)(1939).—A soln. (1:1) of polyvinyl acetate in EtOAc was mixed with EtOH (1 or 2 mols. per mol. of polyvinyl acetate) and HCl (catalyst) and heated until a ppt. was formed. Addn. of paraldehyde (2 mols. per mol. of vinyl acetate) dissolved the ppt. and the reaction mixt. was heated for approx. 10 hrs. Then, the mixt. was neutralized with bicarbonate, a large amt. of NaCl was added, and the mixt. evapd. to dryness. The residue was washed with water first by decantation, then on the filter to remove NaCl. The polyvinyl acetal, dried at 98–100°, m. 135–49°, fluidity (Rashig) 188, water absorption 0.73%, hardness (Brinell) 21.6, (Shore) 70. A. A. Podgorny

ITENBERG, A. M.

"Investigations in the field of High Molecular Weight Polymers. I. On Methylene-Malonic Ester and its Polymers." Vansheidt, A. A., Itenberg, A. M. and Pazi, M. N. (p. 574)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1945, Volume 15, no. 6.

ITENBERG, A. M.

"The Operation of an Installation for the Demineralization of Water by Means of Ion-Exchange Resins," an article included in the book "The Theory and Practice of the Application of Ion-Exchange Agents," edited by K. V. Chmukov and published by AS USSR, 1955, 164 pp.

ITENBERG, A.M.

At the Central Laboratory of the Novsibirsk Chemical Plant. Zav.lab 26 no.10:1183 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Nachal'nik TSentral'noy laboratorii Novosibirskogo khimicheskogo zavoda.
(Novosibirsk—Chemical engineering labratories)

ITENBERG, B. A.

Spatial and Plane Problems of the Theory of Elasticity

Dissertation: "Stressed State of Disks Weakened by Round Holes." Cand Tech Sci, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Hydraulic Engineering, Leningrad, 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Mekhanika Moscow, Mar 54)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sep 1954

Itenberg, Boris Samul'ovich

ITENBERG, BORIS SAMUL'OVICH

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Aleskandr Ul'yanov, 1866-1887, by B. S. Itenberg I A. Ya. Chernyak. Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1957.
70 p. Illus., Ports.

VAYNBERG, D.V. (Kiyev); ZARUTSKIY, V.A. [Zaruts'kyi, V.O.] (Kiyev); ITENBERG, B.Z. (Kiyev)

Stressed state of cylindrical shells reinforced with ribs. Prykl. mekh. 6 no.4:375-384 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut stroitel'noy mekhaniki AN USSR.
(Elastic plates and shells)

S/021/60/000/006/006/019
A153/A029

16.7300

AUTHORS: Vaynberg, D.V.; Itenberg, B.Z.

TITLE: Asymmetrical Deformation of Constructive-Orthotropic Shells

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademiyi nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR, 1960, Nr. 6, pp. 761 - 765

TEXT: The authors present a purely mathematical method for the investigation of asymmetrical deformation of shells of rotation, reinforced by a sufficiently dense network of orthogonal ribs along the lines of principal curvatures. Such a spatial construction, allowing for the shearing strains, is regarded as a constructive-orthotropic shell. A system of equations is presented for the solution of asymmetrical deformations of the above-specified shells (14 - 16), which are further developed for the case of the above-mentioned deformations when an extraneous surface load is absent (18 - 21). An example of the boundary effect of a cylindrical constructive-orthotropic shell is discussed. Figure 1 shows the magnitudes of sagging and forces instrumental in the creation of the boundary effect. There is 1 figure.

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S/021/60/000/006/006/019
A153/A029

Asymmetrical Deformation of Constructive-Orthotropic Shells

ASSOCIATION: Instytut mekhaniky AN UkrSSR (Institute of Mechanics of the AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: by F.P. Byelyankin, Academician, AS UkrSSR

SUBMITTED: July 6, 1959

Card 2/2

VAYNBERG, D.V., doktor tekhn. nauk; ITENBERG, B.Z., kand. tekhn. nauk

Stressed state of multiconnected plates with regular configuration. Rasch. na prochn. no.9:133-172 '63 (MIRA 16:12)

ACCESSION NR: AP4006582 S/0021/63/000/004/0457/0462

AUTHOR: Vaynberg, D. V.; Itenberg, B. Z.

TITLE: Stiffened cylindrical shell under discrete forces on faces

SOURCE: AN UkrRSR. Dopovidi, no. 4, 1963, 457-462

TOPIC TAGS: stiffened cylindrical shell, stringer stiffened cylindrical shell, end stiffening ring, structurally orthotropic shell, axial face forces

ABSTRACT: The authors consider the problem of a cylindrical ribbed shell, the end face of which is reinforced with a rigid ring, to which discrete froces and moments are applied, or loads distributed along various areas of the end face of the shell.

A system of basic resolving differential equations was obtained for the displacement problem on the basis of a model of a constructively orthotropic shell.

A numerical investigation of some cases was carried out.

ASSOCIATION: Ky*yivs'ky*y Inzhenerno-Budivel'ny*y Insty*tut (Kiev Construction Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: 16Apr61 DATE ACQ: 03May63 ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: AP NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

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ITENBERG, D. S.

ITENBERG, D. S. and GRISHIN, V. Ya. "Rotary stations with SNL and SGL type operation", Elektrosila, No. 5, 1948, p. 54-57.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Lepotis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No.7 1949).

AUTHORS: Bron, O. B., Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Itenberg, D. S., Engineer (Leningrad) SOV/105-58-10-15/28

TITLE: Problems in Liquid Cooling of Electrical Apparatus (Problemy zhidkostnogo okhlazhdeniya elektricheskikh apparatov)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 10, pp 65 - 70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a presentation of experience gained in the "Elektrosila" Works. This experience is to the point that when comparing water cooling with air blast cooling the objections (Ref 1) raised against water cooling do not prove to be plausible. It is further demonstrated that the use of chemically pure water reduced leakage current to an insignificantly low level, which also is a fact speaking in favor of the use of water as a coolant. This is a description of high-frequency contactors and of automatic switchgears with water cooling. By employing hollow current carrying parts cooled by flowing water it was possible to reduce the dimensions and the consumption of non-ferrous

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metal. Water cooling of the stationary main contacts effects an increase of the current ratings. A noticeable feature of this system of automatic contactors is the circumstance that not only the apparatus itself but also the bus bars are water-cooled. Water cooling is highly effective in particular in group installations consisting of a number of contactors. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: January 30, 1958

ZEYLINGER, F.A., inzh. (g.Lugansk); ITENBERG, I.D., inzh. (g.Lugansk)

Remote control of compressor plants. Ugol' 35 no.1:23-25 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Compressors) (Remote control)

AFANAS'YEV, V.A.; ITENBERG, I.I.; KAZAIS, E.B.; SMELKOV, V.A.

Network for program interruption. Avtom. i prib. no.1: 40-43 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:8)

L 39965-65 EEC-4/EED-2/EEC(k)-2/EWT(d)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EEC(t)/T/EWP(l)/EWP(v)
PT-4/Pg-4/Pk-4/Pl-4/Pm-4/Pn-4/Pq-4 IJP(c) GG/BB/GS

S/0000/64/000/000/0230/0236

ACCESSION NR: AT5003947

53
B+1

AUTHOR: Itenberg, I. I.

TITLE: MPPI-1 machine for centralized control and primary processing of information

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo priborostoitel'noy promyshlennosti. Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye. 3d, Moscow, 1962. Vychislitel'naya tekhnika dlya avtomatizatsii proizvodstva (Computer technology for the automation of production); trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1964, 230-236

TOPIC TAGS: data processing machine, centralized control computer, computer control, MPPI-1, AMP-1

ABSTRACT: The main functions of the described apparatus, developed at the Lisichansk branch of Institut avtomatiki (Institute of Automation), are centralized automatic gathering, primary processing, and recording of information concerning the state of some production process. The author claims that few of the existing data-gathering devices can be used for analysis and optimization of the production process as well. The MPPI-1 can be used as part of the operative control system

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of a complex plant, or as an independent centralized control unit. It gathers the information by programmed reading of pickups, performs mathematical operations on the running values of the parameters (including averaging, normalization, comparison with set points, integration, smoothing, and economical calculations), records the output, signals the presence of faults, and feeds the information to other units. It consists of a computer and printer unit, a group-converter and multipoint-recorder unit, a control panel, a signal normalization unit, and a power supply. It can handle data on 128 parameters in analog form or on 72 parameters in two-position or integral form. The computer is digital, and its operating and static memories have capacities of 512 and 4096 26-bit words, respectively. The technical specifications and features of the various units are described. Readout is by means of an automatic printer with AMP-1 printing wheel, the characteristics of which are also described. Advantages claimed for the MPPI-1 are flexibility, high capacity at low cost, reliability resulting from the use of ferrite cores and germanium diodes, simplicity of logical structure, and use of standard parts. Orig. art. has 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

Card 2/3 Submitted: 1 Sep 65

ITENBERG, I.M., red. atlasa; BOYKOVA, N.S., red. kart; KOLOSOVA, L.N., red. kart; SEMENOVA, V.D., red. kart; SMIRNOVA, T.N., red. kart; BUKHANOVA, A.V., tekhn. red.; KUZNETSOVA, O.L., tekhn. red.; SKALICHEV, A.T., tekhn. red.

[World atlas] Atlas mira. Moskva, 1961. 165 p. of col. maps (part fold.), 128 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii.

(Atlases)

LEVINSON, V.B., inzh.; TAUBIN, M.G., inzh.; ITENBERG, S.M., inzh.

Program-controlled electroplating unit. Mekh. i avtom.proizv. 19 no.1:26-28 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)